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Eltham Palace, Kent.



On the south side of Shooter's-hill, in Kent, and about eight miles from London, is situated the Palace of Eltham, anciently a favourite retiring place of many of our kings. Several topographical writers, and among the number Kilburn and Camden, affirm that this palace was built by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham and patriarch of Jerusalem, and given by him to Eleanor, queen of Edward I., he having craftily obtained the manor of Eltham, which had long before been the inheritance of the Vescays. Philipot says, however, that Eltham, before this period, partly belonged to the king; and this assertion receives confirmation from Matthew Paris, who informs us, that, in the year 1270, Henry III. held his Christmas here, accompanied by the queen and the nobles of the court. It is therefore probable that the king had a palace here long before Beck's time.

In the year 1315, was born at Eltham, John, second son of Edward II. and queen Isabel; of whom Speed, in his "History of England," gives the following account:

"Through considerate unwholesome by reason of the heat which surrounded it."

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ing account:—"At twelve years of age he was created earl of Cornwall, in a parliament, anno 1327, and third year of the reign of king Edward the thirde, his brother: he dyed in Scotland unmarried, in the flower of his youth, the tenth of his brother's reign, and yeare of Christ 1334." This prince commonly went by the name of John of Eltham, and was the last king's son in England that died with no higher title than that of an earl. In 1363, John, king of France, who, with Philip, his son, had been taken prisoner at Poictiers, and was released on his parole of honour about four years after that battle, came to Eltham to pay the remainder of his ransom, and was sumptuously entertained by Edward III.

In the reign of Richard II., the court being at this place at Christmas, Leo, king of Armenia, waited on that prince, and was entertained here. During the same reign, sir John Froissart, the famous historian, was introduced to the king at Eltham, and mentions a secret parliament, or rather council, which was held there by that king during his stay at the palace. This council, as Froissart after-

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wards discovered, was summoned in consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed by the nobles of Gascony, at their being subject to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, whom the king had presented with the government of the duchy of Aquitaine. The duke was finally recalled from his government. It was at Eltham that king Richard was wasting his time in pleasure when the parliament sent him that bold message, viz. that if prince would not govern by law, but abandon himself to his own arbitrary will, it was part of the ancient constitution that they might depose him, and set up another of the royal family in his room.

In 1402, Henry IV. kept his Christmas here; and here, in the Christmas of 1414, Henry V. was feasting when the foolish account was brought him of a design to assassinate him, formed by sir John Oldcastle, which caused him to leave the palace very abruptly. Henry VI. spent his Christmas here in 1429. Edward IV. laid out great sums on this palace, where Bridget, his daughter, was born. She was afterwards veiled a nun in the nunnery at Dartford. In 1482, Edward IV. kept a royal Christmas, and 2,000 poor persons received meat and drink every day during the continuance of that festival. Henry VII. greatly improved the palace; but after his reign, on account of the preference shown to the palace at Greenwich, it gradually fell into neglect and decay; for, although Henry VIII. held a most splendid feast here at Christmas, 1515, and also in 1527 yet he began to build a palace at Greenwich with bricks made at Eltham, and in a few years the latter place was entirely deserted by the royal family. The large and magnificent hall is still standing, and is now used as a barn. A few years ago a vague report was in circulation of the probability of this palace again becoming the residence of royalty. This, perhaps, arose from his present majesty, with that feeling of veneration for the monuments of antiquity which is so marked a trait of his character, having directed the remains of Eltham palace to be repaired, so as in some measure to check the devastations which time was fast making on this venerable ruin. It is impossible to enter this stately pile, and view its rich-wrought roof and elegant Gothic windows, which once beamed with all the colours of the rainbow, without recalling the times when

Here, in martial pomp and splendid state,
Our gallant Edwards and our Hennes sat,
On the proud Dais, elevated high,
Beneath the rich embroidered canopy.
Here the silk surcoat shone, and chained mail,
The large, the anlance, sword, and aeventayle;

The tasselled prelate trailed his flowing vest,
And wimpled dames came tripping to the

sous.

J. E. K.

For the above description and correct engraving, of Eltham Palace (which was taken from an original drawing,) we are much indebted to an intelligent correspondent. As an historical notice, it is valuable; and we are assured the illustration, so accurately and pleasingly given, will be most acceptable to the readers of the MIRROR.

FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE DEATH OF WILLIAM RUFUS, &c.

(*To the Editor of the Mirror.*)

SIR,—In No. 209 of your interesting publication, you have presented your readers with a correct view of Rufus's Stone in the New Forest, together with a description of Rufus's death, and observations by Dr. Lingard and other historians. I flatter myself, that, residing near the spot, I can add to your account a few other particulars.

Sir Walter Tyrrell, who is accused of killing the king, and who always denied the charge, is said to have deposited on oath, in the presence of Lugar, Abbot of St. Denis, that he never saw the king on the day of his death, nor entered that part of the forest in which he fell. Be that as it may, Tyrrell fled out of the kingdom; and the circumstance of his accusation and probable guilt has lately been more strongly and fully explained by a gentleman residing in the New Forest, well conversant in its local history, who thus wrote to the editor of a provincial journal:—"There is," he says, "in all good maps of Hampshire, and, amongst others, in Carey's new map, a ford marked in the river Avon, called Tyrrell's Ford. The manor* in which this ford is situated is called Avon Tyrrell, because sir Walter Tyrrell escaped by this ford from Hampshire into Dorsetshire, whence he fled to France; and the proprietor of this manor pays to the sheriff of Hampshire to this day a yearly fine of five pounds, imposed on it as a punishment on the then owner for having suffered Tyrrell thus to escape. This shows evidently that Tyrrell was pursued (wrongfully or not) as king Rufus's murderer; and that he was so long beset, that there was time to give orders to close all the passes of the New Forest against him; otherwise no blame could have been attached to the owner of the manor in question, and Tyrrell would

* The property of the Hon. Anne Fane.

not have fled, and waited an opportunity to escape if he had not known that he was pursued for a crime."

I am not aware that the above circumstance was ever made public, except in the paper mentioned. I will conclude with the following remarks, which have nothing to recommend them except their authenticity.

The descendants of the man (Purkese) who drew Rufus to Winchester are now living in the immediate vicinity of Rufus's stone, and the remains of the cart in which he was drawn there was but lately destroyed.

Rufus's stirrup is now preserved in the king's house at Lyndhurst, and is shown to visitors as an article of curiosity; it is of iron, and was once gilt; its width at bottom is 10½ inches, depth 7½, and measured all round is 2 feet 7 inches. It was formerly used as a test for ascertaining what dogs kept within the forest should suffer *expedition*. If a dog could not be drawn through the stirrup he was to undergo this operation to disqualify him for the pursuit of deer. *Expedition* means cutting off three claws of each of the fore feet to prevent their running.

See 9. Henry III. 1224.

Eking, Oct. 30, 1826.

H. E.

PARLIAMENTS.

(*For the Mirror.*)

In an early number of the present volume we have taken occasion to notice some of the peculiarities of parliaments; in the present we shall add to that information, what may be deemed not uninteresting, now that the first meeting of a new parliament is on the eve of assembling.

Parliament then is the grand assembly of the three states of this kingdom, summoned together by the king's authority, to consult of matters relating to the public welfare, and particularly to enact and repeal laws. It consists of the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons, and is at once the seat of the legislative authority, and the highest court of justice in Great Britain. In the house of lords, criminal causes are tried on the impeachment of the commons; and this house has an original jurisdiction for the trial of peers upon indictments found by a grand jury; the lords likewise try such causes as come thither on appeals from the court of chancery,* and all their decrees are as judgments. The

* It is thought by Blackstone, that appeals from chancery to the house of peers first came into practice while Bacon held the great seal. Appeals under the form of *writs of error* had long before lain against the courts of law.

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house of commons examine the right of elections, regulate disputes concerning them, may expel their own members, and commit them to prison; they are the grand inquest of the nation, and present public grievances or delinquents to the king and lords, in order to their being punished. In short, they are the representatives of all the commons in the kingdom, and in them their constituents have placed the highest confidence, by investing them with the power of making laws, and entrusting them with all their liberties and privileges.

Originally new parliaments were called every year; but by degrees their term grew longer. In the reign of Charles II., they were held a long time, with great interruptions between; but both methods were found of such ill consequence, that he repealed the triennial act, but then a general clause was introduced by the commons "that parliaments should not be interrupted above three years at the most." In the beginning of the reign of William III., the act by which the term of all parliaments was restrained to three sessions, or three years, was then passed; and hence it was called the triennial act, but since that time, from other views, the period of parliaments has been lengthened to seven years. In ancient times, Sunday appears to have been a usual day on which to convene parliaments. From the close rolls of Edward II. and VI., there are various tested writs, in which the king commands the attendance of parliament on the sabbath-day, principally at York and Lincoln.† In the preamble to 6 Henry IV., c. 7., it is implied, that the sheriffs in a manner appointed the members of the house of commons, not only in the first parliament of Richard II., but in many others. In the reign of Elizabeth a seat was rather regarded as a burthen than an advantage; but in James I., men seem to have been ambitious of representing the counties, though careless of the boroughs. A seat in the house was even then in itself of small importance, yet the former became a point of honour among the gentlemen. In Elizabeth's time a bribe of four pounds was given to a mayor for a seat in parliament, but with no other view than the privilege of being free from arrests. The commons in Henry VIII. first began the practice of freeing any of their members who were

† Parliament appears to have assembled on a Sunday, in consequence of the death of the sovereign, no less than three times during the present and the three preceding reigns:—In George I., on occasion of the death of queen Anne; in George III., on occasion of the death of George II.; in George IV., on occasion of that of George III.

arrested, by a writ issued by the speaker. Formerly it was usual for them to apply for a writ from chancery to that purpose. This precedent increased the authority of the commons, and had afterwards important consequences. The practice of voting by proxies appears to have been greatly condemned. The duke of Buckingham, on one occasion, had no less than twenty granted him by so many peers, and the earl of Leicester, in 1585, had once ten; which occasioned a vote that no peer should have above two proxies.

The rules of parliament in the reign of James I. were so little fixed that the commons complained to the peers of a speech made in the upper house by the bishop of London; which it belonged only to that house to censure, and which the other could not regularly be supposed to be acquainted with. These at least are the rules established since the parliament became a real seat of power, and scene of business. Neither the king must take notice of what passes in either house, nor either house of what passes in the other, till regularly informed of it. The commons, in their famous protestation in 1621, fixed this rule with regard to the king, though they would not bind themselves it, but as liberty was yet new, those maxims which guard and regulate it were unknown and unpractised. In this reign the house of commons, on the motion of Sir Edward Sandys, a member of great authority, entered for the first time, an order for the regular keeping of their journals. From these it appears that towns, which had formerly neglected their right of sending members, now began to claim it, and also that the parliaments did anciently carry their frugality to an extreme, and seldom could be prevailed upon to give the necessary support to government.

From the accession of Henry VIII.* to the death of George III. there have been sixty-five parliaments, and it appears that of these only four exceeded seven years in their duration, and only eight had a duration of six years; no more than six lasted above five years, two above four, two above three, and nine above two years; and the remaining thirty-four did not any of them reach to the extent of two years; taking one parliament with another, the duration of each including the long parliament in the reign of Charles I., and the still longer one of Charles II., did not exceed two years.

* There were ten parliaments summoned by Henry VIII., and twenty-three sessions held. The whole time in which these parliaments sat did not exceed three years and a half, although Henry reigned thirty-seven years and nine months.

The number of members in the house of lords is uncertain, as increasing at the king's pleasure. The members of the house of commons, when full, are six hundred and fifty-eight.† If three hundred of these members are met, it is reckoned a full house; and forty may compose a house for the despatch of business. Before any business is done, all the members of the House of Commons take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, &c. and subscribe their opinions against transubstantiation, &c., and if any member of that house votes, or sits there during any debate, after the speaker is chosen, without having first taken these oaths, he is adjudged a Popish recusant convict, and incapable of any office, and forfeits five hundred pounds. The same test the lords too, (though they do not take oaths,) are obliged to comply with. Upon extraordinary occasions, all the members are sometimes summoned, in which case every lord, spiritual and temporal, and every knight, citizen, and burgess, is to come to parliament, except he can reasonably and honestly excuse himself, or be amerced: that is, respectively, a lord by the lords, and a commoner by the commons.

All the members of parliament, in order that they may attend the public service of their country, have, by 12 William III., the privilege for themselves and their menial servants, of being freed from arrests, attachments, imprisonments, debts, trespasses, &c., but not from arrests for treason, felony, and breach of the peace; and as to the election of members, it is enacted by 7 William III. that candidates shall not make any presents of money to, or treat the electors, after the teste of the writ of the summons, or the issuing out of the writs for the election, or after any seat for a member of parliament is become vacant; in case they do, they are declared incapable of serving as members. And likewise officers who admit persons to vote without taking the (bribery) oath, in case the same be demanded, incur a forfeiture of one hundred pounds; and an oath is to be administered to all the returning officers, that they have not received any money, gift, or place, for the making of their returns—2 and 9 George II. A knight of the shire must be worth six hundred pounds a year

† The numbers of the house of lords, in the first parliament of James I., were 78 temporal peers: and the house of commons consisted of 467 members. In the first parliament of Charles there were 97 peers and 494 members of the commons. James had therefore created 19 new peerages above those that had expired, and had created 10 new boroughs. Four had revived their charters, which they had formerly neglected.

de land, and all other members three hundred pounds.

Anciently all the people had votes in elections, till it was enacted by 7 Henry VI., limiting the electors to such as possessed forty shillings (equivalent to near £20 of our present money) a year in land, free from all burdens, within the county, and we may learn from the following preamble, what an important matter the election of a member of parliament was then become in England, and that assembly was beginning in that period to assume great authority :—“ Whereas the elections of knights have of late, in many counties in England, been made by outrages and excessive numbers of people, many of them of small substance and value, yet pretending to a right equal to the best knights and esquires ; whereby manslaughter, riots, batteries, and divisions among the gentlemen and other people of the same counties, shall very likely rise and be, unless due remedy be provided in this behalf.” &c.

The manner of debating upon, and passing bills in parliament, is as follows :—Any member may move to have a bill brought in, which, upon a question put, being agreed to by the majority, this person, with others, is ordered to prepare and bring in the same. When it is ready a time is appointed for its being read, and after the clerk’s reading it the speaker reads an abstract of it, and puts the question whether or no it shall have a second reading ? and after a second reading, the question is put whether or no it shall be committed ? which is either to a committee of the whole house, if it be of importance, or to a private committee, any person naming the persons. The committee being appointed and a chairman chosen, the chairman reads the bill paragraph by paragraph, puts every clause to the question, fills up the blanks, and makes amendments, according to the opinion of the majority. The bill thus gone through, the chairman makes his report at the side bar of the house, reads all the additions and amendments, &c., and moves for leave to bring up the report to the table ; which granted, he delivers it to the clerk, who reads the amendments, &c. The speaker then puts the question whether they shall be read a second time ; and, if agreed to, he reads them himself. To so many of the amendments as the house acquiesces in, the question is now put, whether the bill, thus amended, shall be engrossed and written fair upon parchment, and read a third time ? and the bill being engrossed, the speaker holds it in his hand, and asks if it shall pass ? If the majority be for it, the clerk writes on

It, Soit bâillé aux seigneurs, “ let it be delivered to the lords ;” or, if in the house of lords, *Soit bâillé aux communes,* “ let it be delivered to the commons.” If a bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed during that session. A bill for a general pardon has but one reading.

In the house of lords they vote, beginning at the puise or lowest baron, and so up orderly to the highest, every one answering *content* or *not content*. In the house of commons they vote by *yeas* and *nays* ; and if it be dubious which are the greater number, the house divides. If the question be about bringing any thing into the house, the *yeas* go out ; but if it be about any thing the house already has, the *nays* go out. In all divisions the speaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion. In a committee of the whole house, they divide by changing sides, the *yeas* taking the right, and the *nays* the left of the chair ; and then there are but two tellers. If a bill pass one house, and the other demur to it, a conference is demanded in the painted chamber, where certain members are deputed from each house ; and here the lords sit covered, and the commons stand bare and debate the case. If they disagree, the affair is null ; but if they agree, this, with the other bills that have passed both houses, is brought down to the house of lords after having received the royal assent. In some cases the king attends in person ; and in that case the clerk of the parliament reads the title of each bill, and as he reads, the clerk of the crown pronounces the royal assent or dissent. If it be a public bill, the royal assent is given in these words, *Le roi le veut*, “ the king will have it so ;” if private, *Soit fait comme il est désiré*, “ let the request be complied with ;” if the king refuse the bill, the answer is, *Le roi s’en avisera*, “ the king will think of it ;” and if it be a money-bill, the answer is, *Le roi remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veut*, “ the king thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and wills it thus to be.”

F. R. Y.

STORMS.

(*For the Mirror.*)

In the most southern parts of Africa, especially along the coast of Guinea and the Cape of Good Hope, such violent storms arise, that nothing formed by the hands of man can withstand their impetuosity.

At the Cape, it is a very rare occurrence if a fortnight elapse without being attended with a dreadful tempest. During the period they continue, the waves of the vast Atlantic Ocean actually assume the

appearance and magnitude of mountains—sometimes rising in awful majesty to the blackened skies—sometimes forming immense whirlpools, or gulfs, which are capable of enveloping whole fleets of ships,—and sometimes commingling with one another in fearful and confused warfare. There are no harbours in Caffaria, and consequently, numerous ships are cast away. The Dutch have lost whole fleets, while laying before Cape Town, during these storms, of which the people of Europe, who remain in their own countries, can form no adequate idea.

The most dreadful storm ever known in England, happened on the night of the twenty-sixth of November, in the year 1703. The wind was south-west, attended with thunder and lightning, and so alarming was its progress and force, that the roofs and chimneys of houses were blown down; the spires and steeples of several churches in London were likewise thrown to the ground, and the leads which covered the roofs of the churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment or paper. Trees, large and small, were indiscriminately torn up by the roots, and carried many furlongs from the spot on which they originally grew. Countless were the vessels, barges, and boats, that were sunk in the agitated Thames. The royal navy, however, sustained the most serious injury; for several of the largest men of war were lost on the Sussex and Kentish coasts. Sixteen hundred poor, unfortunate seamen perished in that calamitous night.

In conclusion, I may observe, that prince William, the eldest son of king Henry I., with nearly a hundred noblemen, perished in a storm while on a voyage from Normandy to England, about the year 1104.

G. W. N.

PETER PINDARICS

OR, JOE MILLER VERSIFIED.

THE JEW BEGINNING THE WORLD AGAIN.

(*For the Mirror.*)

Two criminals, a Christian and a Jew,
Who'd been to honest feelings rather callous,
Were, on a platform, once expos'd to view;
Or come, as some folks call it, to the gallows;
Or, as late, a quainter phrase prevails,
To weigh their weight upon the city scales.

In dreadful form the constables and shrieve,
The priest, and ordinary, and crowd attended,
Till fix'd the noose, and all had taken leave,
When the poor trembling Israelite, befriended,
Heard, by express, from officer of state,
A gracious pardon quite reverse his fate.

Unmov'd he seem'd, and to the spot close stick-ing.

Never offers, though he's bid, to quit the place,
Till, in the air the other fellow kicking;

The sheriff thought that some peculiar rage,
Some Hebrew form of silent, deep devotion,
Had, for awhile, depriv'd him of his motion.

But, being question'd by the sheriff's orders,

Why not with proper officer retiring?

In tone of voice he on the merv'rous borders,

While that looks were on the beam aspiring,
"I only wait," said he, "before I coes,
O, Mister Ketch, to pay to ted man's clothes."

Select Biography.

No. XLVII.

LINDLEY MURRAY, ESQ.

(*For the Mirror.*)

LINDLEY MURRAY has been long known as the author of various useful works for the instruction of youth, which have deservedly obtained great celebrity and popularity. He was the eldest of twelve children, and was born in 1745, at Swetern, near Lancaster, in the state of Pennsylvania. His father, a member of the Society of Friends, was a miller, in good circumstances, and afterwards a wealthy trader. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of the law under the auspices of a gentleman eminent in the profession, and had the pleasure of having for his fellow-student the celebrated Mr. Jay. At the expiration of four years Mr. Murray was admitted to the bar, in which profession he continued with great reputation and success, till the troubles in America interrupted all business of this nature. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which, by his diligence, abilities, and respectable connexions, he soon acquired a handsome competency. Having been afflicted with a fever which left great weakness, and his general health being much impaired, he was induced, in the year 1784, by the advice of his physicians, to remove into a more temperate climate. He accordingly came to this country, accompanied by his wife; and though not restored to his former health and strength, he settled in Yorkshire, and purchased house, pleasantly situated at Holdgate, a small village, about a mile from the city of York, where he resided until his death, which took place on the 16th of February, 1826.

Soon after Mr. Murray's arrival in England, he lost not only the use of his limbs, but the capability of supporting his frame in a standing or walking position; for a time he crept round his garden; but soon his muscles almost

completely failed him, and his movements were confined to stepping from his room along a plank into his carriage; and for the last sixteen years the bed and the sofa were the only change of scene he experienced.

In this apparently distressing and afflicted condition he cheerfully received visitors who sought his society, and a number of distinguished tourists were occasionally admitted to his invalid, but otherwise agreeable, residence. His weakness and consequent confinement threw him more entirely upon literature for employment and recreation. His first production was one, the fruits of his own feelings and experience, the "Power of Religion on the mind." Local circumstances gave birth to his "Grammar," and the "Grammar" to the successive series of the rest of his school-books. "Some of his friends established at York a school for the guarded education of young females, which was continued for several years. Mr. Murray strongly recommended that the study of the English language should form a prominent part of instruction. The young persons employed as the first teachers not being sufficiently qualified in this respect, he kindly undertook to employ them at his own house; and for their use he made some extracts from Blair, Campbell, and other writers, which afterwards formed the basis to the 'Appendix to his English Grammar.' By these young teachers he was strongly importuned to write an English grammar, for the benefit of their pupils, on the same plan of simplicity, clearness, and regular gradation, which he had pursued in his verbal instructions. Their requests were sanctioned and enforced by the superintendents of the school, and by some of his other friends: he was at length induced to comply. Such was the humble origin of his 'Grammar.'"

Possessed of a sufficiency for the supply of his very limited wants, the profits of his numerous and extensively circulated publications were applied to charitable purposes. Upon the whole, the portrait of this useful writer, as portrayed in Miss Frank's "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lindley Murray," is that of a most amiable and exemplary Christian, bearing up, with cheerfulness, ease, and resignation, under the greatest deprivations, and sufferings the most acute—a man, whose meek and placid disposition no ills could sour—whose mind no adversity could embitter—and who, in courting the charms of literary occupations, rendered his life valuable to all, and in his enjoyments of morality virtue, and

true piety, drew upon him the sympathy of his nearest friends, and the consideration and deference of all men. Thus was this good man a great man.

THE FATAL STONE.

THIS is the name (translated from the Gaelic) of that stone on which the Scotch kings were wont to be crowned, now in Westminster Abbey. It was probably an invention of the Druids, and formed the "fatal chair" on which the supreme kings of Ireland were inaugurated in the days of Druidism. From Ireland it was conveyed to Dunstaffnage, in Scotland; thence, about the year 842, to Scone, by Kenneth the Second; and lastly, by Edward the First to Westminster, where it still remains. How it was brought to Scotland, whether by theft, fraud, or violence, is not ascertained. It possessed extraordinary virtues till the time of our Saviour's birth. When the rightful candidate sat thereon, it emitted a strange noise, and appeared otherwise agitated in a surprising manner. All this was, no doubt, owing to the Druids, by whose clever jugglery the minds of men were at that time influenced and guided. It is not unlikely, then, that the "fatal stone" was lent to the Caledonians by their unsuspecting and generous brethren of Erin, in order to decide some question of royal right or legitimacy; that the Caledonians took possession of it, contrary to promise and justice; and that the Irish thought it not worth the recovering, since its virtues had vanished at the commencement of the Christian era, or rather, perhaps, on the extinction of the Druidical order. Some time after its arrival in Scotland, a superstitious belief became attached to it, that wherever the stone should be found, some one of the race should reign. This persuasion is not so old as the times of Druidism. I speak with deference where Toland differs in opinion. This able antiquarian has recorded an Irish rhyme, a "Druidical oracle," respecting this most ancient monument, which Hector Boethius had translated into Latin as following.

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient laudem hunc, regnare tenetur ibi-
dem.*

Old English Translation.

*Except old saws do feign,
And wizards' wits be blind,
The Scots in place must reign,
Where they this stone shall find.*

Dr. Armstrong's Gælic Dictionary.

Custom of Carrying Tar-barrels on the Fifth of November, at Brough, Westmoreland.



Our second engraving accurately represents a custom of carrying tar-barrels to be burned in honour of Guy Fawkes, or immortal memory, on the 5th of November, at Brough, in Westmoreland. An original sketch from a correspondent enables us to give an illustration, and his communication is subjoined, to describe the singular ceremonies observed in that town in commemoration of Gunpowder Plot:—

"The 5th of November is a day the inhabitants of Brough devote to revelry, and which is anxiously anticipated for about a month previous. The townsmen employ themselves at leisure in collecting furze, trees, &c. for the *stack*, to be fired on the night of celebrating the downfall of Guy. The stack is prepared on the 4th, and when completed an exulting shout is set up by the spectators. About a dozen persons are then left to guard the stack during the night, lest any one should be disposed to fire it prematurely, which has been sometimes attempted. Having furnished themselves with a soldier's cap, sword, drum, fife, flute, trumpet, &c., they commence their march about the town, and from thence to the stack, which they continue till day break, but previously make a supper off fowls or ducks, most frequently purchased from a neighbouring farm-yard. At length the looked-for night arrives, unrestrained mirth and merriment prevail, and at nine o'clock the stack is fired, which, when burnt down, is succeeded by the carrying of tar-barrels in the manner the engraving represents. The tar-barrels are lighted, and are carried by any one who will undertake it. There are gene-

rally six barrels, and a man, placing them alternately on his head at the signal of the firing of a pistol, runs up and down the town till they are 'too far gone,' stopping at the *Cross* every time he reaches it. They are then set on the town-bridge, and serve as a second bonfire, but of a more dangerous nature, for the rude clowns push each other into the flames, and amuse themselves with throwing the pieces of burning wood in every direction. This custom is annually observed, and the sport continues until two or three o'clock the following morning. It is an amusing scene, but the evening is seldom passed without the occurrence of numerous accidents."

"H. W. H."

SPIRIT OF THE Public Journals.

CHARACTERS.—A SELF-CONCEITED MAN

Is a very great man with himself, and reposes all trust and confidence in his own extraordinary abilities. He admires his own defects, as those that are born in poor and barren countries do their native soil, only because they have the least reason to do it. He takes his own natural humour for better or for worse, though it be within the prohibited degrees, and forsakes all others to cleave to that. The worse opinion the world has of him, the better he has of himself, and, like a disguised Prince, is pleas'd with the mistakes of those, who he believes have not

unning enough to decypher him; though he is as transparent as a cobweb. He envies no man, for envy always looks upward, and he believes all other men below him, and fitter for his contempt than emulation. He likes nothing but what he does, or would be thought to do himself, and disapproves of every thing not because it is not well, but because it is not his. He has a strange natural affection for all his own conceptions, as beasts have for their young, and the rather because they are like him, that is vain and idle. He wonders that all men do not concur with him in the opinion he has of himself, but laughs to think it is their ignorance, and not his own. He confines himself to his own latitude and never looks further, which renders him so erroneous in his own judgment of himself; for wanting occasion to measure himself with others, he has no way to understand his own true dimensions. He prefers very philosophically, a known evil before an unknown good, and would not change his own familiar intimate ignorance for all the strange knowledge in the world, which he is utterly unacquainted with, and in that he does wisely; for it would, at best, but make him think worse of himself. He enjoys all the felicities which the poets fancy of a country life, and lives and dies content on his own dunghill, with a convenient neglect of all the rest of the world.

AN AMBITIOUS MAN

Is a mortar-piece that aims upward always. He is one that flies in a machine, and the engines that bear him are pride and avarice. He mounts up into authority, as a coachman does into his box, by treading upon the wheel of fortune; and gets up to preferment, though it be on the wrong side. He leaps over hedge and ditch, like a hunting nag, and like a vaultier, will throw himself over any thing he can reach. He will climb like the cripple, that stole the weather-cock off Paul's steeple. He rises, like a meteor, from corruption and rottenness, and, when he is at his height, shines and dispenses plagues and diseases on those that are beneath him. He is like a hawk, that never stoops from his height, but to seize upon his prey. He is like the north pole to his friends, the nearer they are to him, the higher he is above them; and when they steer by him, unless they perfectly understand their variation from him, they are sure to find themselves mistaken. He is never familiar with any man in earnest, nor civil but in jest. He is free of nothing but his promises and his hat, but when he comes to perfor-

mance, puts off the one as easily as the other. He salutes men with his head, and they him with their feet; for when he nods at one end, they make legs at the other. He is a great pageant born upon men's shoulders, that pleases those that only look upon him, and tires those that feel his weight. He sells offices at the outcry of the nation, and has his brokers, that know where to put off a commodity of justice at the best rates. He is never without a long train of suitors, that follow him and their bus'ness, and would be glad to see an end of both. He is commonly rais'd like a boy's paper-kite, by being forc'd against the popular air. His humility is forc'd like a hypocrite's, and he stands bare to himself, that others may do so too. His letters of course are like charms for the tooth-ache, that give the bearer ease for the present, according as he believes in them, for which he pays the secretary, and after finds himself cheated both of his money and his expectations too.

A MOROSE MAN

Is like a piece of knotted wood, every thing goes against the grain with him. He is impatient of every thing but his own humour, and endures that no longer than it is in opposition to something else. He approves of nothing but in contradiction to other men's opinions, and like a buzzard, delights in nothing more than to flutter against the wind, let it be which way it will. He is made up of crosslets, and always counterchang'd; for when he is join'd with white he is sure to be black, and black with white. He esteems all men extravagant and intolerable but himself, as those who have the jaundice think all objects yellow, because their own eyes are so. He is a strict observer of his own humour, and would have every man else so too, otherwise he retires to solace himself with his own complacence; and as great men keep natural fools to please themselves in seeing somebody have less wit than themselves (which they would never do unless they kept such of purpose) he delights in his own folly, and the more ridiculous it is the better he is pleas'd with it. He is very nice and thrifty of his conversation, and will not willingly afford it, but where he thinks to enjoy the greatest share of it himself, in which he is often mistaken; for none endure him better than those, that make him their sport, and laugh at his folly, when he thinks they do at his wit. He abhors a stranger, because having no humanity he takes him for a thing of another kind, and believes it too difficult a task ever to bring him to his hu-

mour. He hates much company though it be ever so good ; for the more there are the less share he has of his own humour, which is all he values or looks for. He rolls himself up in his own humour, and pleases himself with that which offends all others. The choice of his humour supposes his ignorance, as empty boats sail best against the stream. He is like a windmill that never moves, but when it is planted directly against the wind.

A BAILER

Is a stout man of his tongue, that will not turn his back to any man's reputation living. He will quarrel by natural instinct, as some wild beasts do, and lay violent language upon a man at first sight, and sometimes before. His tongue is his weapon, which he is very skilful at, and will pass upon any man's credit as oft as he pleases. He seldom charges but he gets the crupper of his enemy, and wounds him behind his back. He was born to a clan with all the world, and falls out with all things (as spirits are said to converse) by intuition. His violence makes him many times hurt himself, instead of his enemy, and he blunts the point of his weapon upon some, that go so well arm'd, that their credit is impenetrable. He is as lavish of his own reputation, as he is of another man's ; for to set his tongue against somebodys back parts (as he usually does) is not much for his credit. He is like a leech that sucks blood out of a man's reputation behind his back. He destroys more learning and arts than the Goth and Vandal ever did ; and talks more mischief than the long-parliament. He is most unmerciful to a man in his absence, and blows him up like sympathetic gunpowder, at any distance. He is an ill orator, for he never speaks well of any thing. He bites any thing that comes in his way, like a mad dog, throws his foam about, and runs on, he cares not whither, so he do but infect somebody with his own venom. Serpents lay by their venom when they drink, but he retains his, and all his nourishment turns to gall, and he spits it out, as men in consumptions do their lungs. His words are like an ill wind that blows nobody good, and he carries a cudgel in his mouth, like a water-dog. He is an Ismaelite, his tongue is against every man, and every mans against him. He ploughs upon men's backs, as David complains he was used ; and destroys all he encounters with a jaw-bone of an ass. He fights with his mouth, as wild beasts do. He carries his bullet in his mouth, and claws it, to make it poison the

wounds it gives. He stings men like a bug ; and, when he is destroyed for it offends them as much with the stink. He is said to have a foul mouth, and whosoever comes out of it is the fouler for having been there. He is a man of integrity, and may be believ'd to mean what he says ; for no man will counterfeit that, which is bad enough of itself.—*Butleriana*.—*London Magazine*.

THE SHOWER BATH

Quoth Dermot, (a lodger at Mrs. O'Flynn's.)

" How queerly my shower-bath feels !
It shocks like a posse of needles and pins,
Or a shoal of electrical eels."

Quoth Murphy, " Then mend it, and I'll tell you how :

It's all your own fault, my good fellow ;
I used to be bother'd as you are, but now
I'm wiser—I take my umbrella !"

New Monthly Magazine.

The Selector ; or, CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM NEW WORKS.

SUMMARY COOKERY.

I ARRIVED for the night at a hut, where there were fowls, and I begged the woman to cook one of them immediately.

As soon as the water in a large pot had boiled, the woman caught a hen, and killed it by holding its head in her hand ; and then, giving the bird two or three turns in the air, to my horror and utter astonishment, she instantly put the fowl into the pot, feathers and all ; and although I had resolved to rough it on my journey, yet I positively could not make up my mind to drink such broth or " potage au naturel" as I thought she was preparing for me. I ran to her, and in very bad Spanish, loudly protested against her cookery ; however, she quietly explained to me that she had only put the fowl there to scald it, and as soon as I let go her arm she took it out. The feathers all came off together, but they stuck to her fingers almost as fast as they had before to the fowl. After washing her hands, she took a knife, and very neatly cut off the wings, the two legs, the breast and the back, which she put one after another into a small pot with some beef suet and water, and the rest of the fowl she threw away.—*Head's Rough Notes*.

CHINESE NOTIONS OF BEAUTY.

IT is well known, that in China, a ridiculous custom prevails, of rendering the

feet of their females so small, that they can with difficulty support their bodies. This is deemed a principal part of their beauty ; and no swathing or compression is omitted, when they are young, to give them this fancied accomplishment. Every woman of fashion, and every woman who wishes to be reckoned handsome, must have her feet so small, that they could easily enter the shoe of a child six years of age. The great toe is the only one left to act with freedom ; the rest are doubled down under the foot, in their tenderest infancy, and restrained by tight bandages, till they unite with, and are buried in, the sole. I have inspected a model of a Chinese lady's foot, exactly of this description, which I was assured was taken from life. The length was only two inches and three fourths ; the breadth of the base of the heel, seven-eighths of an inch ; the breadth of the broadest part of the foot, one and one-fourth of an inch ; and the diameter of the ankle, three inches above the heel, one and seven-eighths of an inch.

Gentil assures us, that the women, in the northern parts of China, employ every art to diminish their eyes. For this purpose, the girls, instructed by their mothers, extend their eye-lids continually, with the view of making their eyes oblong and small. These properties, in the estimation of the Chinese, when joined to a flat nose, and large, open, pendulous ears, constitute the perfection of beauty.—*Dick's Philosophy of Religion.*

A GERMAN HOSTESS.

BEAUTIFUL is the drive, and the small town of Sterzingen, for cleanliness and brightness, and an aspect all its own, delights but defies description. Shame to me that I have lost the note with the name of its *none-such* inn. Though I am never likely to forget the house, yet cannot I tell any one who may ramble after me whether it be a Rose, or a Crown, or a *Golden Lion*, that hangs dangling before it. Here was an elderly landlady, a pattern of kind hospitality and motherly propriety, two fair daughters, clean and modest, and a stout and trusty kellerin, with black petticoat of ample folds, and keys enough, in number and size, for the warden of a castle. Her guardianship, however, is not over turrets and dungeons, but over closets and cellars, wines and meats, fruits and preserves, and all household comforts. There is no feature about the inns of the Tyrol more remarkable than the kellerin ; she is a personage of the first importance ;

she makes all charges, and receives all payments ; for which purpose she wears a large leather pocket, or purse, which, like the tradesman's till, is emptied each evening. She is entrusted with all the household stores ; she brings each traveller his meal, and blesses it ; she brings him his wine-cup, and it is yet the custom, with all old Tyrolese, that she should, at least, put her lips to it. She is always addressed with kindness ; "Mein kind," "My child," is the common phrase ; and it is varied in warmth and tenderness, according to accidental circumstances. It is sometimes endearing, as "Mein schones kind," "My pretty child;" "Mein herz," "My heart;" "Mein schatz," "My treasure." In general, however, although I have seen some of great beauty, the kellerin is a stout coarse active woman, with a frank readiness of service in her manner, and a plain pride of station—the pride of being trustworthy. It may be supposed that these phrases are not always used without some lightness by youthful travellers ; yet is there a manner of employing them without any impropriety, and the very utterance is a pleasure, they beget so much kindness and good humour.—*Notes and Reflections during a Ramble in Germany.*

WALTZING IN GERMANY.

A BALL is always a pleasant sight, if conducted with propriety and decorum ; it is one which always gives a reflected pleasure to a middle-aged man, not the less sweet because somewhat sobered by the knowledge of the incredible swiftness with which the spring time of life hurries by. It seems but yesterday to most men of my age and profession, that we could journey twenty miles to an assembly, dance the short night away, and back to the early muster of the troops ; but twenty years have flown by with us, with all, since that yesterday ; yet I hope we are none of us so churlish grown as to dislike an occasional ball, if it were only to see "lamps shining over fair women and brave men," and hearts beating happily. But this ball had the charm of novelty,—a German assembly, a circle of waltzers. I bear testimony, from attentive observation on this evening, to the extreme propriety and decorum with which the Germans dance this their national figure. I take the dance to be one of very great antiquity, as great, perhaps, as the very commencement of men and women joining in the dance together. The sacred dance of the East was entirely confined to the service of the temple, and

mingled with their idolatrous rites, and is undoubtedly of the highest origin; but this I take to be the genuine offspring of the ancient German camps and settlements, where, before their huts, youth and damsel clasped each other, and moved in rude circlings to sound and song. The waltz, however, transplanted, becomes another thing, and is no longer the German dance. In Spain, for example, the dark beauties of the south transfuse into it all the warmth of their climate, and all the voluptuousness of their natures. In England, again, I have noticed, from cause which it would not be difficult to trace, the waltz assumes a character either of great awkwardness and painful constraint, or of a bold, unblushing indecency, braving all censure. Here it was not so; in points like these we are all the creatures of custom; and probably to the eye of the unaccustomed German, many parts of our old country dances may have appeared to have improprieties greater than his own. To him the waltz is customary and innocent; to us at home in England it neither is nor ought to be regarded as innocent, and will, I trust, never gain established favour. I have only spoken thus because the Germans are taunted with their passion for this dance, as if it stained and demoralized their whole country. I observed that such a thing as a lounger, or an insipid, who will not join in the dance, is not tolerated among them; for, in the cotillon part, a couple break out from the large circle, and setting to any bystander, he is led off to a waltz movement, before he has time to ungird his sword. Again, they have a custom, in parts, of taking each, from the assembled circle, the lady or gentleman of their choice, for one tour of waltzing, quitting for the time their actual partner;—a most pleasant privilege. I was exceedingly interested; the girls appeared to me to have great simplicity and frankness of manner; and there seemed an absence of all encumbering vanities in their dress. The music of the waltz has turns and cadences of a character most soft, most sweet; and where two hearts beat with a strong youthful attachment towards each other may certainly minister delightfully, and not without danger, to the silent language of the eye. I thought of all this as I looked on the cheerfully innocent smiles all round me, and remembered that a few years ago the gallant youth of Germany could only snatch these pleasures as they were hurried about, under one banner or another, to scenes of combat and death. I have dwelt too long on this, but the young and their pleasures are dear to me;

moreover, such a picture belongs essentially to the aspect of German society.—*Ibid.*

HERALDS.

In the days of chivalry, the principal employment of the herald was to carry messages of defiance or proposals of peace from one sovereign prince or chief to another; and in such high esteem was the office held, that the senior heralds were styled *kings*, and the sovereign himself vested them with the dignity by pouring a gold cup of wine on their heads, and proclaiming their style and title. In modern times, the principal business of the herald is to proclaim peace and war, to superintend all royal and state ceremonies, particularly coronations, and the installations of the knights of different orders; to arrange public funerals, to record and embazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and check all spurious assumptions in this respect.—*The Cabinet Lawyer.*

HERALD'S COLLEGE.

THE heralds of England were first incorporated by Richard III. who gave them a magnificent mansion for their college. The earl marshal of England is superior for their college, and has the right of appointing the members of which it consists; namely, three *kings* at arms, eight *heralds* at arms, and four *pursuivants* at arms.

The *kings* are Garter Clarendon, and Norroy. Garter was instituted by Henry V. for the service of the order of the garter, and is acknowledged as principal king at arms. Clarendon and Norroy are called "provincial kings," the former having jurisdiction over that part of England south of the Trent, and the latter over the country north of that river. The distinguishing colour of garter is blue; of the two provincial kings, purple.

The eight heralds are styled, of York, Lancaster, Cheshire, Windsor, Richmond, Somerset, Hanover, and Gloucester, who rank according to seniority of appointment.

The four *pursuivants* are blue-mantle, rouge-croix, rouge-dragon, and port-cullis.

A building has been lately erected for the Herald's College, near Charing Cross, and on the first Thursday of every month, a chapter is held, in which heraldic matters are discussed.—*Ibid.*

BAILIFF.

Bailiff is of doubtful etymology, and applies to officers very different in rank and jurisdiction. Thus, the sheriff is bailiff to the crown in the county of which he has the care, and in which he executes the king's writs. There are likewise bailiffs to whom the king's castles are committed, as the bailiff of Dover Castle. Lastly the chief magistrates in divers ancient corporations, as Ipswich, Yarmouth, Colchester, and other places, are termed bailiffs.

Ibid.

Miscellanies.**ABSTINENCE.**

In the parish of Kincardine, in Ross-shire, lived a remarkable fasting woman; her name was Janet M'Leod; she continued healthy till she was fifteen years of age, when she had a severe epileptic fit. After this she had an interval of health for four years, and then another fit, which continued a whole day and a night. A few days after she was seized with a fever, which continued with violence for several weeks, and from which she did not perfectly recover for some months. At this time she lost the use of her eyelids, so that she was under the necessity of keeping them open with her fingers when she wanted to look about her. In other respects she continued in pretty good health; but she often spit up large quantities of blood, and at the same time it flowed from the nose. This continued for several years, but at last it ceased; and soon after she had another fit, and after that a fever, from which she recovered very slowly. Six weeks after the crisis she stole out of the house unknown to her parents, who were busy in their harvest-work, and bound the sheaves of a ridge before she was observed. In the evening she took to her bed, complaining much of her head, and from that time she never rose for five years, but was occasionally lifted out of bed. She seldom spoke a word, and took so little food, that it seemed insufficient to support a sucking infant; even this small quantity was taken by compulsion; and at last, about Whitsunday, 1763, she totally refused every kind of food or drink. Her jaws now became so fast locked, that it was with the greatest difficulty her father was able to open her teeth a little in order to admit a small quantity of gruel or whey; but of this so much generally ran out at the corners of her mouth, that they could not be sensible any had been swallowed. About this time they got some

water from a noted medicinal spring at Braemar, some of which they attempted to make her swallow, but without effect. They continued their trials, however, for three mornings, rubbing her throat with the water which ran out at the corners of her mouth. On the third morning, during the operation, she cried out, "Give me some more water," and swallowed with ease all that remained in the bottle. She spoke no more intelligibly for a year, though she continued to mutter some words which her parents only understood for fourteen days. She continued to reject all kinds of food till July, 1765. At this time her sister thought that by some signs she made she wanted her jaws opened; and this being done, not without violence, she called intelligibly for drink, and drank with ease about an English pint of water. Her father asked her why she did not make some sign when she wanted drink? To which she answered, why should she when she had no desire? It was now supposed that she had regained the faculty of speech, and her jaws were kept open for about three weeks by means of a wedge, but was afterwards removed because it made her lips sore. She still, however, continued sensible; and when her eye-lids were opened, knew every body. By continuing their attempts to force open her jaws, two of her under fore teeth were driven out; and of this opening her parents endeavoured to avail themselves by putting some thin nourishing drink into her mouth; but without effect, as it always returned by the corners. Sometimes they thought of thrusting a little dough of oatmeal through this gap of the teeth, which she would retain a few seconds, and then return with something like a straining to vomit, without one particle going down. Nor was the family sensible of any thing like swallowing for four years, except the small draught of Braemar water, and the English pint of common water. In this situation she was visited by Dr. M'Kenzie, who communicated the account of her case to the Royal Society. He found her not at all emaciated; her knees were bent, and the hamstrings so tight, that her heels almost touched her buttocks. She slept much, and was very quiet; and when awake, kept a constant whimpering like a new-born weakly infant. She never could remain a moment on her back, but always fell to one side or another; and her chin was clapped close to her breast, nor could it by force be moved backwards. The doctor paid her his first visit in the month of October; and five years afterwards, in October, 1772, was induced to pay her a second visit, by hearing that

she was recovering, and had begun to eat and drink. The account given him was most extraordinary. Her parents one day returning from their country labour, having left their daughter fixed to the bed as usual, were greatly surprised to see her sitting on her haunches on the side of the house, opposite to her bed place, spinning with her mother's distaff. All the food she took at that time was only to crumble a little oat or barley cake in the palm of her hand, as if to feed a chicken. She put little crumbs of this into the gap of her teeth, rolled them about for some time in her mouth, and then sucked out of the palm of her hand a little water, whey, or milk. This was only once or twice a-day, and even that by compulsion. She never attempted to speak; her jaws were fast locked, and her eyes shut. On opening her eye-lids, the balls were found to be turned up under the edge of the *os frontis*; her countenance was ghastly, her complexion pale, and her whole person emaciated. She seemed sensible, and tractable in every thing except taking food; this she did with the utmost reluctance, and even cried before she yielded. The great change in her looks Dr. M'Kenzie attributed to her spinning flax on the distaff, which exhausted too much of the saliva, and therefore he recommended to her parents to confine her totally to the spinning of wool. In 1775, she was visited again, and found to be greatly improved in her looks as well as strength. Her food was also considerably increased in quantity, though even then she did not take more than would be sufficient to sustain an infant of two years of age.

This woman continued to live to an advanced period of life; she was alive in 1793, above sixty years of age, taking no nourishment except a little of the thinnest gruel, which she received through the aperture which had been made by breaking two of her fore teeth for the purpose of feeding her.

MALVINA.

NEW SURGICAL OPERATION.

THERE is in the middle of each tooth, as every anatomist knows, a little cavity, in which the fine branches of nerves passing through the roots of the teeth are expanded. This expansion of nervous matter is the seat of sensation in the teeth; and when, by caries or decay of the enamel, it is exposed to the influence of external agencies, the patient is generally obliged, on account of the violence of the pain, to have the whole tooth pulled out.

An ingenious surgeon from America, lately settled in London, has satisfactorily

shown that the diseased part of the tooth including the cavity above described, may be cut off with the greatest ease and celerity, and that the sound root or roots may be allowed to remain in their sockets. This mode of procedure has been shown and explained to the most scientific surgeons, who have, without exception, expressed their conviction of its utility. The operation has been performed on more than two hundred members of the profession, and they have invariably declared that it occasioned no pain, and that it could scarcely be felt, as their own certificates show. The instruments used for this purpose are very simple; they are a few plain forceps, right-angled and straight, with cutting edges, like the common surgical bone forceps; but these edges are made accurately to fit the necks of the teeth, and only the necks; so that however decayed a tooth may be, the forceps may be safely and easily applied without any risk of breaking the tooth. Having been thus carefully applied on the neck of a tooth, the edges of the forceps should be held parallel to the edge of the gum, and should be made to press it down a little, in order to get at the neck about a line below the usual height of the gum; the handles of the forceps are then pressed gradually but firmly together, and in a moment the upper part of the tooth snaps off, including the cavity containing the expansion of the nerve, and thus in an instant permanently relieves all pain. The advantages of this operation are—1st. It is painless and instantaneously performed.—2nd. The surface of the sound stump remaining in the jaw, presents a firm base for mastication, or for the fixing of an artificial tooth.—3rd. What is of greatest moment, the stump or stumps left in the jaw afford a firm support to the adjoining teeth, and without which support, the alveolar process corresponding to the part before occupied by the diseased tooth and a part of the interstices structure of the jaw, become absorbed; the adjoining teeth in a few years become loose, and ultimately prematurely fall out, as daily experience shows.

Mr. Fay has, for his improvement in this branch of surgery, and for other forceps for the perpendicular extraction of teeth, when extraction may be absolutely required, received the large silver medal from the Society of Arts; and engravings of the instruments will be published in the next volume of the Transactions of the Society.

BOW CHURCH.

In the year 1271 (says Stowe,) a great part of the steeple of Bow Church fell down, and slew many persons, men and women. In the year 1284, in the reign of Edward I., Laurence Ducket, goldsmith, having grievously wounded one Ralph Crepen, in West Chepe, fled into Bow Church. In the night time there entered evil persons, friends unto the said Ralph, and slew the said Laurence, lying in the steeple, and then hanged him up, placing him so by the window, as if he had hanged himself, and so it was found by the inquisition. For which fact, Laurence Ducket, being drawn by the feet, was buried in a ditch without the city. But shortly after (by relation of a boy, who lay with the said Laurence at the time of his death, and had hid himself there for fear,) the truth of the matter was disclosed ; for which cause Jordan Goodcheape, Ralph Crepen, Gilbert Clarke, and Geoffrey Clarke, were attainted ; and a certain woman, named Alice, that was the chief cause of the said mischief, was burned, and, to the number of sixteen men, were drawn and hanged, besides others that, being rich, after long imprisonment, were hanged by the *purse*. In 1090, in the reign of William Rufus, the roof of Bow Church was overturned by a tempest, and several killed. In 1196, this steeple was taken and fortified by a traitor, but was smoked out by fire and smoke.

SQUIRRELS.

It is remarked in "Time's Telescope" for 1814, that it is a curious circumstance, and not generally known, that most of those oaks which are called spontaneous, are planted by the squirrel. This little animal has performed the most essential service to the British navy. A gentleman, walking one day in the woods belonging to the duke of Beaufort, near Treg House, in the county of Monmouth, his attention was diverted by a squirrel, which sat very composedly upon the ground. He stopped to observe his motions. In a few minutes, the squirrel darted like lightning to the top of a tree, beneath which he had been sitting. In instant, he was down with an acorn in his mouth, and began to burrow in the earth with his hands. After digging a small hole, he stooped down, and deposited the acorn ; then covering it, he darted up the tree again. In a moment he was down with another, which he buried in the same manner. This he continued to do as long as the observer thought proper to watch him. The

industry of this little animal is directed to the purpose of securing him against want in the winter ; and, as it is probable that his memory is not sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember the spots in which he deposits every acorn, the industrious little fellow, no doubt, loses a few every year. These few spring up, and are destined to supply the place of the parent tree.—Thus is Britain, in some measure, indebted to the industry and bad memory of a squirrel for her pride, her glory, and her very existence.

The Gatherer.

* I am but a *Gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff.—Wootton

ON A NOISY FELLOW.

WILL—both his time and tongue employs,
In emptiness and riot ;
"Tis thus—the shallow make a noise,
The deep alone are quiet.

HAYDN.

HAYDN, the musician, delighted in saying, that he owed all his good fortune to his having a bad wife. On first marrying, to avoid perpetual quarrels, he used to quit his bad half to join his better friends, with whom he used to revel for weeks together. Having returned home after a considerable absence, his wife next morning, whilst he was in bed, followed his example, by decamping, taking with her all his clothes, even shoes, stockings, and small-clothes. He was now under the necessity of doing something to cover his nakedness ; and he resorted to music as a trade, which he soon advanced to a profession, and made the groundwork of his immortality.

ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK
THE GREAT.

FREDERICK had ordered piazzas to be erected round the church of St. Nicholas, at Potsdam, by which means the lower range of windows was entirely covered, and the church deprived of some light. The overseers and churchwardens were dissatisfied, and presented a memorial to the king, requesting that he would discontinue the building, and pull down what had been erected. But their memorial was returned, and the following was written at the bottom, in the king's own hand :—"Blessed are they who do not see, and yet believe."

A POOR Irish labourer applied to a lady for her interest to be admitted into an

hospital, as he was very ill. The lady said, she only subscribed to the *lying-in* hospital. "That's the very one I want," cried Pat, in an ecstasy, "as my landlord threatens to tur me out; and, if he does, I have no place to lie in."

A PERSON, tired of the prolix stories of a great traveller, said to him, "Sir, you have doubtless become acquainted with geography in the course of your voyages?" "Sir," replied the learned traveller, "I have never been so far!!"

LOVE OF LIBERTY.

A SOVEREIGN, in a progress through his kingdom, was informed, in one of his capital towns, of a singular fact, that one of the inhabitants, a man of seventy years old, had never been without the walls. The man was called to the king, and being poor, obtained a pension upon the following provision:—That he should forfeit his pension if ever he set foot out of the town. But here even custom could not prevail over love of liberty. The man did not continue long at ease; his confinement became insupportable, and he lost his pension in six months.

A THOUGHT.

GOOD unexpected, evil unforeseen,
Appear'd by turns as fortune shifts
scene;
Some rais'd aloft, come tumbling down
again,
And fall so hard, they rise and bound
again.

A WIDOW of the name of Rugg having taken Sir Charles Price for her second husband, and being asked by a friend how she liked the change, replied, "O, I have sold my old Rugg for a good Price."

THE EMPEROR AURELIAN.

THE Emperor Aurelian having arrived before the city of Tyanus, and having found its gates closed, swore in his anger that he would not leave even a dog alive in this rebellious city. The soldiers rejoiced before hand in the hope of making great booty. The city was taken; and Aurelian said to his troops (who were entreating him to keep his oath); "I have sworn not to leave a single dog in this city—quick! then, kill every one, but on pain of death, hurt not the inhabitants."

ECCENTRICITY.

MONS. DEMOIVRE was known all over Europe for his calculations; his depth of thinking as a philosopher, and his judgment as a mathematician, cannot be questioned. He, nevertheless, had an utter aversion to society, particularly at table; and, in order to avoid company in this respect, he dined for many years, to the time of his death, at Poer's coffee-house, Castle Street, Leicestershire, by himself, and paid five shillings for his eating only, though he had but one dish.

To —————

NATURE detests a vacuum it is said,
Then why did Nature form thy empty
head?

EPITAPH.

UNDER this stone
Lies Mister Bone;
He lying lived, and lying died,
For, dying or living, he always lied!

A VAIN and covetous nobleman employed an architect to erect for him a splendid mausoleum. When it was completed, he said to the artist, "Is there any thing wanting to complete it?"—"Nothing but your lordship's corpse," replied the architect.

WHEN the surgeons of Tripoli take off a limb, the stump is dipped into a bowl of hot pitch, which settles the bleeding, without the trouble of tying up the arteries.

HANDEL's early oratorios were but thinly attended. That great composer would, however, often joke upon the emptiness of the house, which, he said, "would make de moosic sound all de petter."

A PERSON crossing over the Severn at the New Passage, was asking the master of the boat whether there were ever any people lost in the passage? "No, sir," answered the Monmouthshire tar, "never: my brother was drowned here last week, but we found him again the next day!"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should be most happy to receive the autograph of the late King of Poland, so kindly offered us by a nobleman; but the first letter, we regret to say, has never reached us.

The conclusion of the tale of *The Boyne Water* in our next—Answers to Correspondents also will be given in the subsequent Number.

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